

Converting Colors

YUV(54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(54.5050, -2.7140,
-16.2289)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	244131
RGB	36, 65, 49
RGB Percent	14%, 25%, 19%
CMY	0.8588, 0.7451, 0.8078
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.25, 0.75
HSL	147°, 29%, 20%
HSV	147°, 45%, 25%
XYZ	3.1722, 4.3774, 3.5835
YIQ	54.5050, -12.1480, -11.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

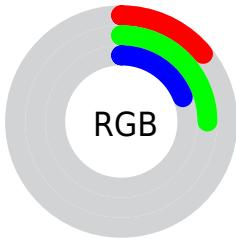
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 56, 65
Decimal	2375985
CIE Lab	24.88, -15.23, 6.39
CIE LCh	25, 16.519, 157.233
Yxy	4.3774, 0.2849, 0.3932
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280566065 (0xFF244131)
YUV	54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289
Hunter-Lab	20.9223, -9.5498, 4.4907

Details

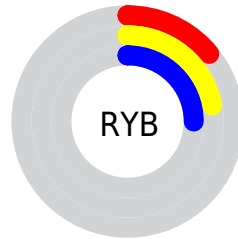
The YUV color **54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **46.4950, 2.7140, 16.2289**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.6790, -3.2927, -17.2585**, and **13.7290, -5.7824, -12.0403** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.2550, -3.5767, -19.5176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.0540, -1.9986, -12.3254**.

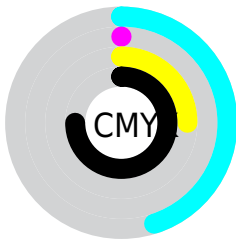
Distribution



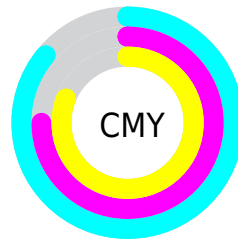
- Red (14%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 54.5050, -2.7140,
-16.2289

■ 54.5050, -2.7140,
-16.2289

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 32.6190, -2.2772,
-16.3289

■ 101.6790, -3.2927,
-17.2585

■ 13.7290, -5.7824,
-12.0403

■ 127.2660, -3.5821,
-17.7733

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.9670, -3.4347,
-18.3881

■ 179.8530, -3.8715,
-18.2881

■ 207.4400, -4.1609,
-18.8029

■ 236.0270, -4.4503,

-19.3177

251.1130, 1.9163,
-7.9921

54.5050, -2.7140,
-16.2289

54.5050, -2.7140,
-16.2289

52.2550, -3.5767,
-19.5176

57.0540, -1.9986,
-12.3254

49.8200, -3.8553,
-23.5211

59.1900, -1.5727,
-8.9366

47.2710, -4.5706,
-27.4247

61.7390, -0.8573,
-5.0331

45.1350, -4.9966,
-30.8134

63.8750, -0.4314,
-1.6444

42.8850, -5.8593,
-34.1021

66.4240, 0.2840,
2.2592

■ 41.4610, -6.1433,
-36.3613

■ 68.6740, 1.1467,
5.5479

■ 71.1090, 1.4253,
9.5514

■ 73.3590, 2.2880,
12.8402

■ 75.4950, 2.7140,
16.2289

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



56.6760, -8.7143, -4.9779



54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289



52.0890, 4.8861, -27.2651

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289



58.2620, 12.6888, -9.8768



59.5850, -7.1904, 19.6580

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289



46.4950, 2.7140, 16.2289

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



59.9640, -1.9543, 20.2026



54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289



60.7260, 9.0091, 3.7483

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289



54.4020, 13.6058, -24.0316



60.8260, 4.0298, 14.1846



58.8140, -11.2473, 14.1951

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289



50.9080, 9.4124, -32.3683



60.8260, 4.0298, 14.1846



59.6390, -5.7380, 20.4876

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289



80.0270, -0.9993, -6.1627



57.8070, -10.7509, -5.0927



40.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289



67.6950, -4.2866, -25.1655



56.1010, 3.4012, -17.6286



31.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



61.8410, -9.2886, -54.2346



143.0020, -20.7070, -125.4128

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



46.4950, 2.7140, 16.2289



55.3050, 4.2866, 25.1655



44.8990, -3.4012, 17.6286



31.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



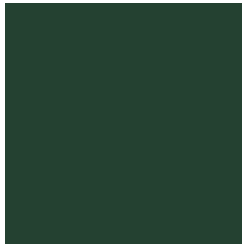
35.0450, 8.8518, 54.3345



81.1120, 21.1438, 125.3128

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

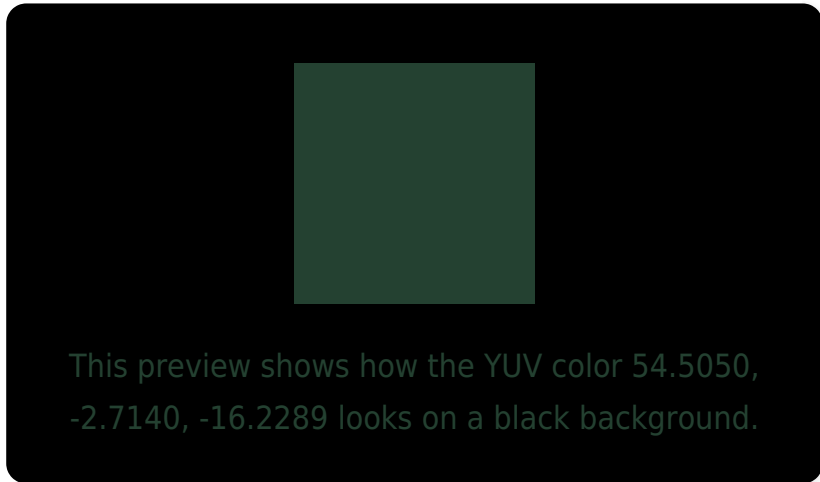
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289.

-16.2289.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289

Protanopia

58.7140, -6.2680, 3.7588

Deuteranopia

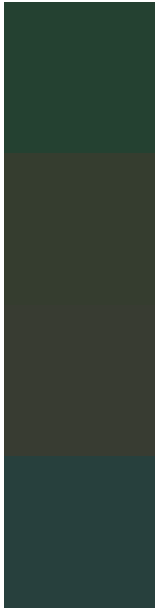
59.3060, -4.0949, 6.7476



Tritanopia

56.9920, 5.4269, -14.0250

Trichromacy



Original Color

54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289

Protanomaly

57.0120, -4.9359, -3.5185

Deuteranomaly

57.6640, -3.7784, -1.4593

Tritanomaly

56.1830, 2.3748, -15.0695

Monochromacy



Original Color

54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.0270, -0.9993, -6.1627

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(36, 65, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 65, 49)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 65, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 65, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(36, 65, 49) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 65, 49) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 65, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 65, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 65, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 65, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 54.5050, -2.7140, -16.2289 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 65, 49) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 65,  
49) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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